

**Women's Department**

We again thank our lady readers for numerous contributions recently received for this Department. Let there be no cessation of these favors.

Correspondents must not infer from a non-insertion of their articles that they are not welcome. Where a query is answered by several persons, admitting almost simultaneously, it is impossible as well as unnecessary for all to appear, and we usually publish the first received, or that which seems to give the most information.

"Abby" wishes us to ask for articles on select-birds and cooking meats. M. M. J., wants to know how a farmer's "spare room" may be used.

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marsh mallow, it will look very nicely. To clean  
unmarred rooms, take cold tea (or have it a litt  
warm); it will give a nice polish.

**Great Works.** Mrs. S.

**Coloring.--Answer to Inquiry.**

I noticed the inquiry in a late FARMER for a re  
cipe for coloring cotton goods orange. I have on  
have tried, and know to be a fast color, which  
send you for the benefit of your readers:

**To Color Cotton Orange.**

For one pound of goods: first wet the goods in  
clear water; then dissolve 1½ ounces sugar of lea  
in hot water; in an other quantity of the same  
dissolve 1½ ounces of the above.

To make a good color for the hair, take the roots of the  
 Potash separate; dip the goods first in the sugar  
 of lead water, and then the potash, wringing the  
 goods each time, till you have a bright straw color. Pro-  
 ceed a lime water as for whitewash—the stronger  
 the deeper the color. Pour off the water, and  
 wring, straining through a cloth, and beat scalding  
 water; while hot dip in your goods that you have a  
 ready colored straw color, stirring well that it may  
 not spot. When dry, rinse in clear water. The  
 price of the potash and lead for coloring 1 pound  
 fifteen cents; lime three cents per pound.  
 M. L. W.  
 Athens.

I have been a constant reader of the FARMER for four years, and prize it very highly. I just it is a paper for farmers and farmers' wives. I see it becoming quite fashionable for the ladies to give you their experience in matters pertaining to the farm, dairy, poultry business, &c. Now I propose to give you my experience in regard to raising chickens. I have never lost a chicken unless some accident happened to it, and am not troubled with lice on my chickens, or in the hen-house. When I set a hen, I put about half a peck of ashes in the box, then some fine straw, hay or shavings, then the eggs; after the chickens are a few days old

sprinkle a few ashes where the hens rest at night and continue to do this every few days until they get to roost with the hens. Until they are three or four weeks old, I feed them on dough made of meal and water, and the result is smart looking chicks without any illa. I keep corn by the hen house and occasionally feed them on it. I also feed them on alfalfa, cut meal, and ash mixed up with water. I also feed them a little of the alfalfa and meal mixed with a large box of ashes, where the hens have access to it. I am often complimented on the fine appearance of my hens, and they lay well. I have about thirty Black Spanish, Bolton Green, Brahma and common barnyard fowls mixed. I do not think much of the Brahma. During January, February and March, I got seventy-eight do-

ings. From some cause or other they have a  
disease nearly as well as usual, and I find it has been  
a general complaint among my neighbors that  
they could not get their hens to lay.  
*West Gardiner.* *Mrs. B. N. N.*

**Dark Green.**

For one pound of woolen, tie up in a piece  
sacking 1 pound of fustic, boil briskly one hour  
in 12 quarts of water. Take out the fustic, put  
as much water as has boiled away. Then add  
one ounce compound bluing, 2 ounces alum, stir  
thoroughly, enter the goods, stir well at first, in order  
that the bluing take even color, as its affinity  
is for the alum, and when the color is well  
fixed, wash in cold water, and it will look as fresh

though it would be blue entirely, but by boiling from 30 to 50 minutes you will find the yell brighten up and the desired shade. In the dye you can color a number of lighter shades by diminishing the dye-stuff. If after going through with the process, your goods are too blue, add a little more alum. If too yellow, add a little more compound bluing and boil again. Rinse well in cold water.

**Queries for Readers.**—Will not some one through the FARMER inform me how to remove pitch from broodcloths; also give me some information about making a wall base from old skeletons and oblige, LAYMOND

**Snow Ball.** A well known old fashioned shrub but deservedly popular, and worthy of a place every garden.











